

Tuesday 24 May 2016 – Morning

GCSE LATIN

A403/02 Latin Prose Literature (Higher Tier)

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

OCR supplied materials:
None

Other materials required:
None

Duration: 1 hour



Candidate forename		Candidate surname	
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Centre number						Candidate number				
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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes above. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink.
- Answer **either** Section A, which starts on page 2 **or** Section B, which starts on page 12.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If additional space is required, you should use the lined page(s) at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **50**.
- This document consists of **24** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer **either** Section A or Section B.

SECTION A – OCR Latin Anthology for GCSE

Answer **all** the questions.

Passage A1

hi perpetuas inter se controversias habebant, quinam anteferretur, omnibusque annis de locis summis simultatibus contendebant. ex his Pullo, cum acerrime ad munitiones pugnaretur, 'quid dubitas,' inquit, 'Vorene? aut quem locum tuae pro laude virtutis spectas? hic dies de nostris controversiis iudicabit.' haec cum dixisset, procedit extra munitiones, quaeque pars hostium confertissima est visa irrumpit.

Caesar, *Bravery and strategy in battle*, lines 2–8

- 1 *hi ... contendebant*: pick out and translate a Latin word or phrase which tells us **how often** Pullo and Vorene used to argue.

Latin word or phrase	
English translation	

[2]

- 2 *hic dies de nostris controversiis iudicabit*: what does Pullo say here to hint that he is about to do something decisive?

.....
 [2]

- 3 *haec ... irrumpit*: how does Caesar emphasise the boldness of Pullo? Make **two** points.

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- [2]

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Passage A2

tum mediocri spatio relicto Pullo pilum in hostes immittit atque unum ex multitudine procurrentem traicit; quo percusso et exanimato, hunc scutis protegunt, in hostem tela universi coiciunt neque dant regrediendi facultatem. transfigitur scutum Pulloni et verutum in balteo defigitur. avertit hic casus vaginam et gladium educere conanti dextram moratur manum, impeditumque hostes circumsistunt. succurrit inimicus illi Vorenius et laboranti subvenit. ad hunc se confestim a Pullone omnis multitudo convertit; illum veruto arbitrantur occisum. gladio cominus rem gerit Vorenius atque uno interfecto reliquos paulum propellit.

Caesar, *Bravery and strategy in battle*, lines 10–20

4 What makes Passage A2 an exciting description of the actions of Pullo and Vorenius?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

- Pullo's attack on the enemy;
- what happens to Vorenius when he tries to save Pullo.

You must refer to the **Latin** and discuss any stylistic features such as choice, sound and position of words.

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer.

[10]

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Passage A3

Caesari omnia uno tempore erant agenda: vexillum proponendum, quod erat insigne cum ad arma concurrere oporteret; signum tuba dandum; ab opere revocandi milites; qui paulo longius aggeris petendi causa processerant arcessendi; acies instruenda; milites cohortandi; signum dandum.

Caesar, *Caesar at the heart of battle against the Belgae*, lines 1–5

5 *vexillum proponendum, quod erat insigne cum ad arma concurrere oporteret*: what message did the standard give to the soldiers?

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..... [1]

6 *qui paulo longius aggeris petendi causa processerant*: why had some men proceeded a distance from the camp?

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..... [1]

7 How, by his style of writing, does Caesar emphasise the urgency of the situation in Passage A3? Make **two** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

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Passage A4

Boudicca curru filias prae se vehens, ut quamque nationem accesserat, solitum quidem Britannis feminarum ductu bellare testabatur, sed tunc non ut tantis maioribus ortam regnum et opes, verum ut unam e vulgo libertatem amissam, confectum verberibus corpus, contrectatam filiarum pudicitiam ulcisci. eo propectas Romanorum cupidines ut non corpora, ne senectam quidem aut virginitatem impollutam relinquunt.

Tacitus, *Inspiration for the fight*, lines 1–7

- 8 *quamque nationem accesserat*: which of the following is the correct translation of these words?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A | she had approached each tribe | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | she had attacked another nation | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | she had left her country | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | she had summoned her countrymen | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

- 9 *verum ... ulcisci*: what have Boudicca and her family suffered at the hands of the Romans? Give **one** example.

..... [1]

- 10 *eo ... relinquunt*: how, by his style of writing, does Tacitus convey the outrage that Boudicca feels? Make **two** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

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- [4]

Passage A5

Boudicca vitam veneno finivit. et Poenius Postumus, praefectus castrorum secundae legionis, cognitis quartadecimanorum vicesimanorumque prosperis rebus, quia pari gloria legionem suam fraudaverat abnueratque contra ritum militiae iussa ducis, se ipse gladio transegit.

Tacitus, *Inspiration for the fight*, lines 37–41

11 Translate Passage A5.

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..... **[5]**

12 How do Caesar and Tacitus maintain the reader's interest in the battles they describe?

In your answer you may refer to the passages printed in this question paper, but you should also refer to other parts of the passages from Caesar and Tacitus which you have read.

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer. [8]

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Passage A6

quod ad me scribis de sorore tua, testis erit tibi ipsa quantae mihi curae fuerit ut Quinti fratris animus in eam esset is qui esse deberet. quem cum esse offensiosem arbitrarer, eas litteras ad eum misi quibus et placarem ut fratrem et monerem ut minorem et obiurgarem ut errantem.

Cicero, *Marital conflict*, lines 1–5

13 *sorore tua*: whose sister is Cicero referring to?

..... [1]

14 *testis ... deberet*: what was Cicero concerned about here?

.....
 [2]

15 *eas ... errantem*: state **two** of the things Cicero was hoping to achieve by writing to his brother.

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- [2]

Passage A7

sic absurde et aspere verbis vultuque responderat. dissimulavi dolens. discubimus omnes praeter illam, cui tamen Quintus de mensa misit; illa reiecit. quid multa? nihil meo fratre lenius, nihil asperius tua sorore mihi visum est.

Cicero, *Marital conflict*, lines 9–12

16 *sic ... responderat*: what are we told about the response of Quintus' wife?

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 [2]

17 *nihil meo fratre lenius, nihil asperius tua sorore mihi visum est*: what contrast does Cicero make here?

.....
 [2]

Do **not** answer Section B if you have already answered Section A.

SECTION B – Cambridge Latin Anthology

Answer **all** the questions.

Passage B1

ante lucem ibat ad Vespasianum imperatorem (nam ille quoque noctibus utebatur), deinde ad officium sibi delegatum. reversus domum reliquum tempus studiis dabat. saepe post cibum (qui veterum more interdum levis et facilis erat) aestate, si quid otii erat, iacebat in sole, liber legebatur, adnotabat excerpebatque.

Pliny, *A day in the life of Pliny the Elder*, lines 1–6

18 *ante lucem ibat ad Vespasianum imperatorem (nam ille quoque noctibus utebatur):*

(a) when did Pliny the Elder visit the emperor Vespasian?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A before dawn

B after midday

C in the evening

D at midnight

[1]

(b) *nam ille quoque noctibus utebatur*: why did Pliny the Elder visit Vespasian at this time?

..... [1]

19 *liber legebatur, adnotabat excerpebatque*: how did Pliny the Elder spend his leisure time? Make **two** points.

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- [2]

Passage B2

in itinere quasi solutus ceteris curis, huic uni vacabat: ad latus notarius cum libro et pugillaribus, cuius manus hieme manicis muniebantur, ut ne caeli quidem asperitas ullum studii tempus eriperet; qua ex causa Romae quoque sella vehebatur.

Pliny, *A day in the life of Pliny the Elder*, lines 16–20

20 Translate Passage B2.

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Passage B3

me si venire una vellem rogat; respondi studere me malle, et forte ipse quod scriberem dederat. egrediebatur domo; accipit codicillos Rectinae Tasci imminenti periculo perterritae (nam villa eius subiacebat, nec ulla nisi navibus fuga): orabat ut se tanto discrimini eriperet.

Pliny, *The death of Pliny the Elder*, lines 7–11

21 *respondi studere me malle*: why did Pliny not want to join his uncle?

..... [1]

22 *nam villa eius subiacebat, nec ulla nisi navibus fuga*: why was Rectina in particular danger from the eruption? Make **two** points.

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- [2]

23 *orabat ut se tanto discrimini eriperet*: what did Rectina do to show how desperate the situation was?

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..... [1]

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Passage B4

sed area ex qua cubiculum adibatur ita iam cinere mixtisque pumicibus completa surrexerat, ut si longior in cubiculo mora esset, exitus negaretur. excitatus procedit, seque Pomponiano ceterisque qui pervigilaverant reddit. inter se consulunt, utrum intra tecta maneant an in aperto vagentur. nam crebris ingentibusque tremoribus tecta nutabant, et quasi emota sedibus suis nunc huc nunc illuc abire aut referri videbantur. sub dio rursus casus pumicum metuebatur, quamquam levium exesorumque, quod tamen periculorum collatio elegit; et apud illum quidem ratio rationem, apud alios timorem timor vicit. cervicalia capitibus imposita linteis constringunt; id munimentum contra incidentia fuit.

Pliny, *The death of Pliny the Elder*, lines 41–53

24 How does Pliny make this a vivid and dramatic account?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

- the physical effects of the eruption;
- the behaviour of Pliny the Elder and the other people.

You must refer to the **Latin** and discuss any stylistic features such as choice, sound and position of words.

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer. [10]

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Passage B5

iam dies alibi, illic nox omnibus noctibus nigrior densiorque; quam tamen faces multae variaque lumina solvebant. placuit egredi in litus, et ex proximo adspicere, num mare fugam praeberet;

Pliny, *The death of Pliny the Elder*, lines 54–57

25 *iam dies alibi, illic nox omnibus noctibus nigrior densiorque*: how does Pliny, by his style of writing, emphasise the darkness of the scene? Make **two** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

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..... [4]

26 *faces*: what did Pliny the Elder and the people use these for?

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..... [1]

27 *placuit egredi in litus, et ex proximo adspicere, num mare fugam praeberet*:

(a) what did they decide to do?
..... [1]

(b) why did they decide to do this?
..... [1]

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Passage B6

filius mortuus est, iuvenis pulcherrimus et verecundus et parentibus carus. huic Arria ita funus paravit, ita duxit exsequias, ut ignarus esset maritus; quin immo quotiens cubiculum eius intraret, vivere filium atque etiam commodiorem esse simulabat, ac persaepe marito roganti, quid ageret puer, respondebat: 'bene dormivit, libenter cibum consumpsit.'

Pliny, *tres feminae, Arria*, lines 2–8

29 *et verecundus et parentibus carus*: what do these words tell us about Arria's son?

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..... [2]

30 *huic*: to whom does this refer?

..... [1]

31 *vivere filium atque etiam commodiorem esse simulabat*:

(a) what did Arria tell her husband?

.....
..... [2]

(b) why do you think she said this to him?

.....
..... [1]

32 *ac ... consumpsit*: pick out the Latin word from these lines which shows how keen Arria's husband was to hear news about his son **and** explain your choice.

Latin word	
Explanation

[2]

Passage B7

praeclarum quidem illud factum eiusdem, ferrum stringere, perfodere pectus, extrahere pugionem, porrigere marito, addere vocem immortalem ac paene divinam: 'Paete, non dolet.'

Pliny, *tres feminae, Arria*, lines 13–16

33 In Passage B7 how does Pliny, by his style of writing, make his account of Arria's suicide dramatic? Make **two** points, each referring to the **Latin**.

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END OF QUESTION PAPER

ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE

If additional space is required, you should use the following lined page(s). The question number(s) must be clearly shown in the margin(s).

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A large rectangular area with a solid vertical line on the left and horizontal dotted lines across the rest of the page, intended for writing answers.



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